Women's Equality Day Theme 2000

"WE CAN DO IT"

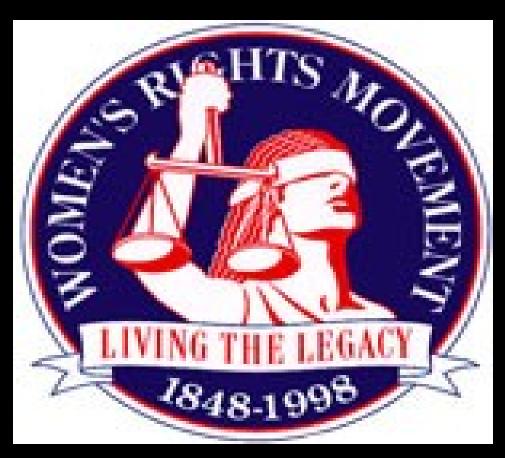
To recognize the contributions and achievements of Women's Suffrage in American.

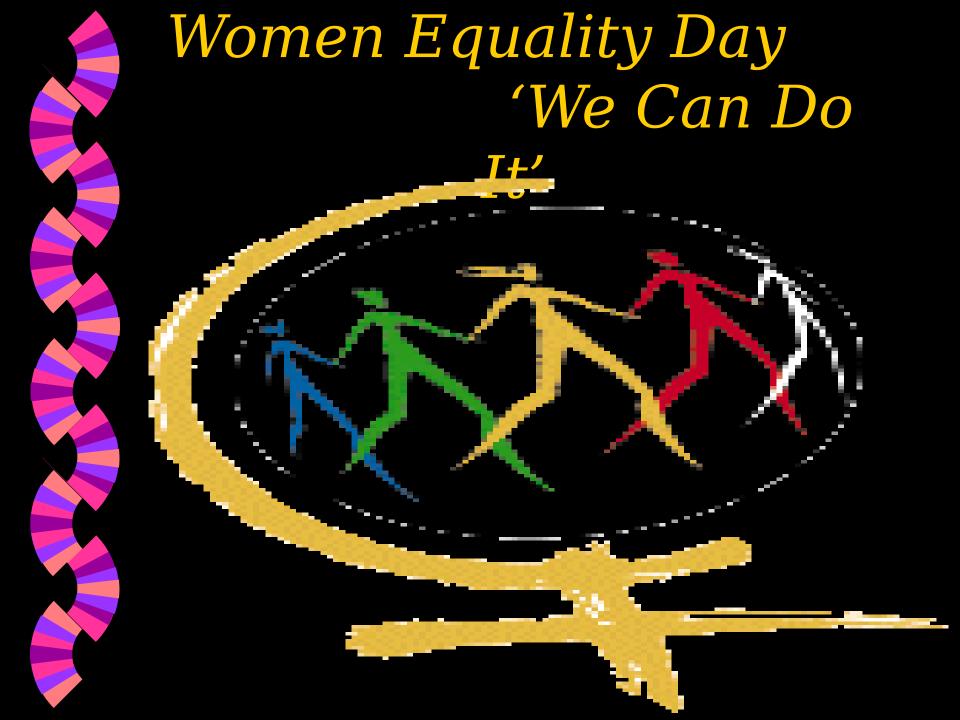
To increase Culture awareness, mutual respect, and understanding.

To enhance cross-cultural awareness and promote harmony.

To direct and encourage interaction towards observance and not just recognition.









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Women's Rights:

Throughout most of history women generally have had fewer legal rights and career opportunities. Than men. Wifehood and motherhood were regarded as women's most significant professions. In the 20th century, however, women in most nations won the

Perhaps most important, they fought for and to a large degree accomplished a reevaluation of traditional views of their role in society. Many women fought for the right to vote during the 1800's and early 1900's. Biographies of some of the more prominent suffragists follows.



Women in Politics:

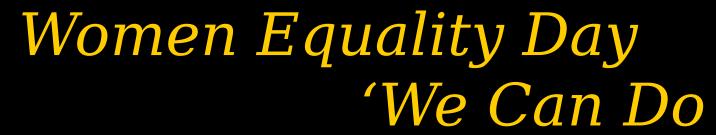
American women have had the right to vote since 1920, but their political roles have been minimal. Not until 1984 did a major party choose a woman Geraldine Ferraro of New York to run for vice-president. Jeanette Rankin of Montana, elected in 1917, was the first woman member of

In 1968 Shirley Chisholm of New York was the first black woman elected to the United States House of Representatives. In 1933, Hattie Caraway of Arkansas was first women elected to the United States Senate. In 1974, Ella T. Grasso of Connecticut won a governorship on her own merits.



Women Fighting for the Vote:

The first women's rights convention took place in Seneca Falls, New York., in July 1848. The declaration that emerged was modeled after the Declaration of Independence. Written by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, It claimed that "all men and women are created equal" and that "the history of and in a bishare of reasons to d



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Harriet Stanton
Blatch exhorting a
Wall Street Crowd.



Harriot Eaton Stanton Blatch

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Harriot Blatch pictured as a baby with her mother Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Was a leader of the American woman suffrage movement. She worked to get women the right to vote. In the early 1900's, Blatch organized several suffrage parades and women's meetings in New York. These events helped create public support for the suffrage movement, and in 1917, the state gave women the right to vote. In 1907, Blatch formed the **Equality**



Harriot Eaton Stanton Blatch

League of Self-Supporting Women, the first American suffrage group that included workingclass women. The league held the nation's first suffrage parades and open-air meetings. Blatch later joined the national Woman's Party during its campaign for an equal rights amendment to the United States Constitution. Her father, Henry B. Stanton, was a prominent abolitionist, and her mother, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was one of the earliest leaders of the women's rights movement Blatch graduated from Vassar College and later earned a master's degree from there. She wrote two books Mobilizing Woman Power (1918) and

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Carrie Chapman

She worked to put herself through Iowa State College, and became a principal and school superintendent, unusual posts for a woman. She co-edit a newspaper, and took to the lecture platform and began to work for woman suffrage, first in Iowa and them nationally. She became a dynamic speaker, and exhibited a great talent for

Carrie Chapman Catt

organization. Under her leadership, the days of isolated efforts and lost causes would end More than any other woman except Susan B Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt was responsible for securing women's right to vote. She led a push for an amendment to th federal constitution and at the same time continued campaigns in the states to increase the pressure and the numbers of suffrage states. A series of state victories followed in 1917and 1918. They were only



ALICE PAUL 1885-1997

the was sometimes called the mother of the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution. She received a Ph.D. degree in social work from the University of Pennsylvania in 1912 and earned three law degrees during 1920's. 1907 to 1910, Paul worked with British women in their struggle to obtain the right to vote. After returning to the United States, she organized protest marches calling for the government to grant voting rights to women.



Alice Paul

The 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote, became part of the Constitution in 1920. In 1913, Paul formed the National Woman's Party which supported equal rights for women. She submitted the first version of the Equal Rights Amendment to Congress in 1923. Paul worked with international women's organizations in the 1930's and founded the World Woman's Party in 1938



Anna Howard Shaw

Anna Howard Shaw was an American leader in the campaign for women's rights. She lectured throughout the United States calling for woman suffrage (voting rights for women). She also urged audiences not to drink alcoholic beverages. Shaw spent much of her childhood on a homestead near Big Rapids, Michigan. She received a degree in theology in 1878. Shaw was ordained a Methodist minister in 1880. She filled several pastorates in

Anna Howard Shaw

Massachusetts. She also received a degree in medicine from Boston University in 1886. Few women of the 1800's entered either the ministry or medicine. As a minister and a physician, Shaw became increasingly aware of the problems of women. She began to work with the American women's rights leader Susan B. Anthony in 1888. She lectured extensively in support of a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States.



African-American leader from New England who was a suffragist, founded and edited a magazine, and is best known for her central role in starting and sustaining the role of clubs for African-American women. Ruffin raised four children and was actively involved in the Civil War and African-American rights. She also served on the Board of the Massachusetts Moral Education Association and the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association, Working closely with other



Josephine st. Pierre Ruffin

New England women leaders, including Julia Ward Howe and Lucy Stone. Her particular interest was the development of African-American women in New England and nationwide, She organized the Women's Era Club, In 1895, At its founding meeting she said, "...we are women, American women, as intensely interested in all that pertains to us as such as all other American women; we are not alienating or withdrawing, we are only

recognition.



Yvonne Lee

year term on the United States Commission on

President Clinton in 1995. Yvonne Lee has remained dedicated to her profession. Her previous work varies from serving as founding officer of the National Network Against Anti-Asian Violence to Director of the Chinese American Citizens Alliance. With a long standing career in public service, she has won the praises of her alma mater and was honored with the University o California at Davis, 1994 citation for excellence Award. Through Lee's Appointed to a six relentless commitment to the Asian

Pacific American community, her

involvement has garnered nationwide



Sarah Winnemucca Nati**le Mne** Can Leader returning land taken by the government back to the tribes, especially the land of her own Paiute Tribe. Daughter and granddaughter of Paiute Indian Chiefs from Nevada, she lobbied Congress, wrote extensively, and traveled across country during the late 1800s lecturing on the hardships brought upon Native Americans. Later named a chief in her own right. Her autobiography, Life Among the Piutes: Their Wrongs and claims, was one of the first books by a Native American.



Jovita Idar 1885-1946 hen the Mexican Revolution of 1910 reached the Texas border, she and her friends organized La Cruz Blanca, The White Cross, to take care of the wounded. They nursed people from both sides of the fighting. She was also know as a journalist and community activist. As a journalist, she wrote articles for Spanishlanguage newspapers, like El Progroso and El Heraldo Cristiano, Which argued for Mexican American's equal rights.

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